(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Kerala State Government has requested the Centre to revoke this decision; and

(d) if so, what is Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) Does not arise.

National trade union convention held on the 14th July, 1988

458. SHRI GURUDAS DAS GUPTA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a National Trade Union Convention was held in New Delhi on the 14th July, 1988 to protest against the Trade Unions and Industrial Disputes (Amendment) Bill;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the points raised against the Bill have been examined; and

(d) if so, what action is being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI BINDESHWARI DUBEY): (a) Press Reports indicate that such a Convention was held in New Delhi on that date.

(b) The Convention is reported to have been attended, among others, by the representatives of the BMS, the HMS, the CITU, the UTUC (LS), the UTUC, the AITUC and the TUCC.

(c) and (d) These are expressions of view-points by various organisations, and do not call for any action by Government at the present juncture. As the Bill is now before Parliament, no doubt the view-points will be raised in the discussions in Parliament, and dealth with there.

Reduction in man-power requirement by SAIL

459. SHRI GURUDAS DAS GUPTA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that SAIL is envisaging substantial reduction in its man-power requirement in the wake of modernisation; and

(b) if so, what action is being contemplated in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI MAKHAN LAL FOTEDAR): (a) and (b) Man-power planning for the Plants undergoing modernisation has to take into account the requirement both in numbers and upgraded skills of the modernised plants. SAIL are attempting to retrain and redeploy the existing manpower to new areas of work to meet with the requirement of superior technological practices. This would improve the utilisation of man-power leading to improved productivity. However, man-power requirement in the wake of modernisation is envisaged to be less than the present requirement.

Allocation of foodgrains for Public Distribution System

460. SHRI D. B. CHANDRE GOWDA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Foodgrains allocations to States to meet the needs of public distribution system has been drasticaly cut off by Government;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the details of the foodgrains allocated to each State during the last two years;

(d) whether the demands of the State Governments have been fully met; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D. L. BAITHA): (a) and (b) The allocations of rice and wheat for public distribution system to various States|Union Territories during 1988 have been rationalised taking into account the overall availability of stocks in the Central Pool, relative needs of the various States, market availability and other related factors.

(c) A statment showing allotment of foodgrains from Central Pool during the years 1986 and 1987 is attached. (*See* below).

(d) and (e) The role of the public distribution system is only supplemental to the open market availability and the demands of the State Governments for allocations from the Central Pool are met as far as possible, within the overall availability of stocks in the Central Pool.

Statement

Allotment of food grains from the central pool for public distribution system to States/UTs During 1986 and 1987

(In '000 tonnes)

State/U.T.	Rice		Wheat	
	1986	1987	1986	1987
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Andhra Pradesh	1240.0	1165.0	252.0	252.0
Arunachal Pradesh	61.5	68.5	16.8	13.8
Assam	530.0	530.0	436.8	436.8
Bihar	300 0	345.0	864 0	1006.0
Goa	54.0	51.7	27.6	23.6
Gujarat	290.0	390.0	520.0	720.0
Haryana	42.0	42.0	362.0	360.0
Himachal Pradesh	78.0	78.0	60.0	60.0
Jammu & Kashmir	228.0	305.0	144.0	150.0
Karnataka	595.0	675.0	300.0	300 0
Kerala	1650.0	1660.0	420.0	420.0
Madhya Pradesh	300.0	330 0	600.0	600.0
Maharashtra	660.0	720.0	740.0	1080.0
Manipur	52.5	58.5	24.0	24.0
Meghalaya	102.0	108.0	25.2	25.2
Mizoram	79.5	79.0	12.6	12.6
Nagaland	67.0	92.0	45.0	44.0
Orissa	178.0	225.0	276.0	276.0

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Punjab	20.1	18 0	180 0	155 0
Rajasthan	24.0	30 0	690.0	800.0
Sikkim	51.5	54.0	3 0	3.0
Tamil Nadu	700.0	600.0	360 0	360.0
Tripura	150 5	167 0	30 0	30 0
Uttar Pradesh	600.0	635.0	540 0	600 0
West Bengal	1500.0	1500.0	1512.0	1512.0
A & N Islands	12 0	12.0	8.4	8 4
Chandigarh	4.4	6 0	21.6	21 6
D&N Haveli	1.6	2.3	0 5	1 1
Delhi	300.0	300 0	584 0	600 0
Daman & Diu	..	2.3	..	0 5
Lakshadweep	5 5	5.5	0.1	0.1
Pondicherry	25 2	23.0	3 2	3.6

T.V. Transmitters in the Country

461. SHRI D. B. CHANDRE GOWDA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to increase the number of Television transmitters by the end of the Seventh Five Year Plan and to introduce 100 Frequency Modulation (FM) radio Stations in the next two years;

(b) if so, whether a large number of existing LPTs are likely to be converted into HPTs;

(c) the names of the places where HPTs are likely to be set up during the Seventh Plan period; and

(d) whether the entire country is likely to be covered by the TV transmitters?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT): (a) A number of TV transmitters and Frequency Modulation (FM) transmitters at 100 centres of All India Radio are proposed to be set up in the next two years.

(b) and (c) Fourteen high power TV transmitters have already been set up during the Seventh Plan period so far (including 10 set up in replacement of the existing low power transmitters). Besides, thirty-two more high power TV transmitters are to be established as part of the Seventh Plan of Doordarshan, including twenty-two to be set up in replacement of the existing low power transmitters, at the following places:

1. Aizawl
2. Ambajogai
3. Anantapur
4. Anupgarh
5. Aurangabad
6. Bareilly
7. Barmer
8. Bhawanipatna